MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

His Excellency

VOLUME XVI. MILWAUKEE, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1859. NUMBER 168.

THE SENTINEL.

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JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN, Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN.....H. H. BRIGHTMAN

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1859.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	Mails Close.
10:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.	
7:25 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:50 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.	
9:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	
MILWAUKEE & HORICON.	
7:25 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:50 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.	
4:25 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.	
12:00 M.	11:00 A. M.
7:30 P. M.	7:00 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR COLLINGWOOD AND THE EAST.

The Collingwood Line of new first-class propellers leave every day, from Dousman's dock, foot of East Water st., connecting at Collingwood with cars from the East.

FOR BUFFALO.

Seven steamers, with good accommodations for passengers, leave the different transportation docks every day for Buffalo.

FOR PORT WASHINGTON, &c.

The Steamer Hazelle leaves Johnston & Olmsted's Dock at 5 o'clock in the morning, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR CHICAGO, &c.

The steamer Evansville leaves Johnston & Olmsted's dock every evening, at 9 o'clock, for Chicago and intermediate ports.

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the City of Madison, in the Assembly Hall of the Capitol on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers to be supported by the party at the coming general election; and to transact any other business that may properly come before it.

As the subject of selecting delegates to the next National Convention may be entertained and acted on by the Convention, it is suggested that the people in their primary caucuses, and the district conventions make such expression as will intimate to their delegates and the State Convention, the general sentiment of the State on that subject.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates in the Convention.

It is recommended that District Conventions for the selection of delegates be held throughout the State, on or before the 25th day of August, and that committees make early calls for that purpose; and it is especially urged that every district be duly represented in the Convention.

H. A. TENNEY,
WM. C. ROGERS,
GREGOR MENZEL,
WINFIELD SMITH,
W. P. LYON,
E. L. PHILLIPS,
GEORGE GARY,
GEORGE L. CRAVES.

The Wool Clip of Michigan.

The Detroit *Free Press* says that every one agrees upon two facts relative to the wool clip of Michigan this year, that it is larger and better than it ever has been before. It is impossible to ascertain the correct figures as to the total amount which has been produced, without a census, and there has been no census since the year 1854. According to the nearest estimates that could be made the total amount of the clip of previous years has never exceeded three millions of pounds, while last year it fell nearly half a million below this.

The amount brought into Detroit by the different railroads during the year 1857 was 2,679,633 pounds, and during the year 1858 1,960,092 pounds, showing a decline of more than half a million pounds brought to that point alone. But last year, it is well known, growers did not sell so readily as they did the year previous, owing to the low prices, and this fact will account in part for the smaller receipts.

The present year, however, shows a large increase over even the best years heretofore. Already since the first of June the amount brought by the different railroads to Detroit has exceeded 2,250,000 pounds, a much larger amount than was brought in during the whole of last year. Annexed is the number of pounds which has been produced or sold this year at the different points named, according to estimates made at the several localities:

Kalamazoo county	250,000	Oakland county	680,000
Jackson county	150,000	Calhoun county	320,000
Washtenaw county	320,000	Kent county	315,000
Coldwater	100,000	Hudson	112,000
Adrian	274,000	Flint	120,000
Hastings	90,000	Ionia	80,000
Monroe	50,000	Detroit	62,000
Romeo	117,777	Tecumseh	75,000
Lansing	20,000	Manchester	25,000
Wayne	75,000	Mt. Clemens	50,000
Total pounds			3,523,347

The *Free Press* adds:

This does not include the wool purchased in St. Clair, Hillsdale, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Livingston, and other good wool-growing counties, which together must have produced full five hundred thousand pounds, thus making the aggregate clip of the State more than four million of pounds. This estimate, it is believed, is too large by half or three-quarters of a million. Some of the buyers who have been most extensively engaged in purchasing this year say that the whole amount cannot be more than three millions and a half. The lowest estimate puts it at three millions and a quarter. So that from the best information we have been able to gather from a variety of sources, we should put the total clip of the State for this year at 3,500,000 pounds.

The active wool market, which usually continues but ten days or two weeks at the farthest, extended through a whole month this year. This was owing to the fact that prices at first were not what growers expected, and they therefore held back their lots.—After the market had been opened about a week or ten days, however, there was an advance of five cents all over the State, and as a consequence lots were brought forward very freely, and the real buying and selling, it may be said, commenced at that time and continued for two succeeding weeks. Prices were very well maintained during the remainder of the season.

The average price paid was between forty-two and forty-three cents, probably nearer the latter than the former figure.

THE MISSISSIPPI SENATORS.—The following is the programme of Senator BROWN, of Miss., as recently declared:

First, and most important to us, the question of slavery in the Territories, with its concomitants of popular sovereignty—the rights of the several legislatures—the duties of Congress to the States—and finally, the rights of the States when aggrieved by the affirmative or negative action of the Federal Government.

Second, The acquisition of Cuba, involving the question of territorial expansion, and incidentally our relations with Mexico and Central America, and bringing practically, for the first time, the Monroe doctrine under the supervision of the American people.

Third, The reopening of the African Slave Trade, embracing the morality of slavery and the slave traffic in all its various phases, and awakening the deepest and most searching investigation into the political, social, and economical influences which the success of the proposition is to have upon the Southern States.

Col. JEFF. DAVIS is a sort of rival of Mr. BROWN, and although he has heretofore opposed the re-opening of the slave trade, now assumes an ultra position on that question. A correspondent of FORNEY'S *Press* says:

Jefferson Davis, in his last speech in Jackson, Miss., which may be called a sort of reply to Mr. A. G. Brown, took very strong ultra ground, declaring that the laws against re-opening the African slave trade were unconstitutional, and asserting that the election of a Republican to the Presidency would justify a resort to secession on the part of the South. The rivalry between these two distinguished men has become quite animated. Messrs Barksdale and Singleton, at present members of Congress from Mississippi, take nearly the same ground as General Davis.

THE *Sentinelle* of the Jura relates an episode of the battle of Solferino. We were fighting to get into Cavriana. The Emperor came to satisfy himself as to what was going on; the balls whistled around us, and a shell bursting close by made his Majesty's horse rear. The escort proceeded to the head of the battalion, and the fire became warmer as the uniform of the generals and the cuirasses of the Cent Gardes served as points to aim at. The Colonel threw himself in front of the Emperor, and said, "Sire do not expose yourself. It is at you they are aiming."—"Very well," replied the Emperor, "silence there, and they will fire no longer."—This expression gave us fresh vigor, and I know not how it was, but at a bound we gained 100 yards, and twenty minutes after we had taken Cavriana.

A FAST BOAT RACE.—At the Worcester Regatta, on Thursday last, the crack boat of Harvard College, the *Harvard*, was beaten for the first time, by the *Yale*, the new boat of Yale College. Some of our numerous amateur oarsmen may be anxious to see the details. The course was three miles, and the time nineteen minutes, fourteen seconds—the best on record, with one single exception. Each boat weighed about 150 lbs. The *Harvard* is 40 feet long, the *Yale* 45 feet. The average weight of Harvard crew was 142 lbs., of the Yale 148 lbs. The *Harvard* carried no coxswain and drew four and a half inches of water. The *Yale* carried a coxswain, weighing 110 lbs., and drew four inches of water. Both boats were built by the same man, JAMES MACKAY, of Brooklyn, but the *Yale* is his latest production and is said to be the fastest six-oared race-boat in America. Her dimensions are: 45 feet 5 inches long, 24 inches wide, 8 inches deep; built of Spanish cedar. She won the race by *two* seconds.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO GERMANY.—The Washington *Union* states that the postal administration of the Thurn and Taxis, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, has recently reduced the German postage upon letters for or from the United States, sent via Bremen or Hamburg, to the uniform rate of five cents; and, consequently, the single rate of half an ounce or under, for letters between the United States and Frankfort-on-the-Main, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Weimar, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Lippe-Detmold, and Lippe-Buckeburg, will hereafter be fifteen instead of twenty-two cents—*prepayment optional*. The reduced rate fifteen cents, via Bremen or Hamburg, is now extended to all to the States belonging to the German-Austrian postal union, except the Grand Duchies of Baden and Luxemburg.—The postage to Baden and Luxemburg is twenty-two cents the single rate—*prepayment optional*.

The Liberal Sentiment of Europe on the Late Peace of the Two Emperors.

Count Pulasky, a friend and confidant of Kossuth, writes to the *Tribune*, as follows:

LONDON, July 15.

Napoleon, after having proved to the world that a man who has never served his apprenticeship in any army, may be a clever and successful general, took the work of diplomatists likewise into his hands, and made a peace without the aid of his Ministers, without any concert with the other European powers, without a Congress or diplomatic formalities. Two interviews with the Emperor of Austria, settled everything, and the world is surprised to hear that the two despots of France and Austria are reconciled.—The peace is as mischievous as its authority. It settles nothing. It gives no satisfaction to the nations of Europe, and it has no element of stability. It cheats everybody, and it humiliates all the Princes of Europe.—The King of Sardinia, but lately the idol of the Italian nation, gets, by the grace of Napoleon, without having taken part in the negotiation, the Crown of Lombardy, but even this accession to Sardinia, is not complete.—The Provinces of Mantua, being detached from it in the South, and the fortress of Peschiera in the North—Victor Emanuel obtains, in fact, a rich country without the means of defending it.

The Austrian fortresses continue to threaten the new kingdom, and force it to remain a vassal of France, without whose assistance it cannot maintain its independence. It has grown in extent and has lost in power. Italy is deceived. Her hopes were roused, but now the underlings of Austria and the minions of the Pope, who were expelled by the outburst of popular indignation, return to their dominions without giving any guaranties to their people; that their very first acts will not be acts of revenge upon those who, but too successfully have upset their thrones. The Pope will probably decline the honorary presidency of the Italian confederacy, the existence of which is as yet in the clouds. He never can accept a position by which his sovereign power is curtailed, and in every confederation the individual princes must give up a portion of their sovereign powers, and submit to the decree of the majority which of course cannot fail to be Austrian, since the Austrian Emperor will always cast his own vote for Venetia, and those of his two cousins of Modena and Tuscany, and probably that either of Parma or of Naples. Sardinia loses thus the direction of the affairs of Italy. Cavour saw all this at once, and therefore resigned his office.

As to Austria her military prestige is now disappeared forever, though she got by her defeat such an influence over Italy as she had not been able to obtain in forty years of intrigues. She lost one of her richest provinces, and must of course, at least for a time, be subservient to Napoleon. Prussia is in a false position. The mobilization of her army has given offence to France, while her neutrality has estranged her from Austria, and there are plenty of people who believe that she will be the ultimate victim of the sudden and suspicious friendship between Napoleon and Francis Joseph. They say that the fact of the French Emperor's throwing away the great chance he held to become the greatest and most popular man of the age, seems to indicate further sinister schemes, to which he obtained the promise of acquiescence, if not of cooperation, from Francis Joseph. Those schemes concern probably the Rhine. Nobody is satisfied with the peace, except the Milanese, who got rid of Austrians, Orleanists and Republicans, who feared that Napoleon would firmly establish himself in power by freeing Italy from the Austrians, and Mazzini, whom he again begins to be a power in Italy.—The aristocracy of England feels offended, that the English Government was left out of all the arrangements, and the people, because Italy has been betrayed.

The Preliminaries of the Armistice.

A letter from Vallegio, dated the 8th inst., and published in the *Patrie*, says the following is what took place on the day before yesterday (6th inst.): Gen. Fleury and his aid-de-camp, Capt. Douverdiere, left headquarters and proceeded to Verona. At sight of the flag of truce which was carried, the gates of that fortress were opened, and the General and his aid-de-camp entered without their eyes being bandaged. All that was required was that the blinds of the carriage should be pulled down. The French had observed a similar courtesy toward the son of Gen. Urban.—Gen. Fleury was immediately introduced into the presence of the Emperor of Austria, who received him with great courtesy, and invited him and his aid-de-camp to his table. Yesterday morning between 10 and 11 o'clock, Gen. Fleury returned to the French headquarters; and at about two o'clock an Austrian officer, with a flag of truce, presented himself at the gates of Vallegio. He was a captain and aid-de-camp to Gen. Zopel.—When he had delivered the message which he brought for the Emperor, he was invited to the table of the Major-General. About 3 o'clock in the evening I saw him leave on his return to Villa Franca. He was a young man of very elegant appearance, and he rode with perfect grace a fine thorough-bred horse. His hat was surmounted by a large plume of green feathers, and he wore a broad yellow ribbon of some Austrian order. He was preceded by two French hussars, and behind was a third hussar and two Austrian soldiers of a cavalry regiment. Two other French hussars completed the escort. He passed through the crowd in silence, returning the salutes of the French officers and soldiers.—During this time a council of war had assembled at Casa Maffei, where the Emperor had convoked the King of Sardinia, Prince Napoleon and the Marshals. At five o'clock this morning, Marshal Vaillant, Major-General of the army, and Col. Martinprey, his aid-de-camp, both in full uniform, with all the insignia and decorations, proceeded to Villa Franca in one of the Emperor's carriages, followed by a squadron of Chasseurs of the Guard. They returned soon after 12 o'clock, and had an interview with his Majesty, but we know nothing exactly of their mission. But no doubt is entertained that the rumors of an armistice are perfectly well founded.

GOOD FOR ST. JOSEPH.—Instead of permitting a Pro-Slavery mob to destroy the office of the *Free Democrat*, as was threatened, the people of St. Joseph, Mo., in public meeting voted down a resolution declaring that paper to be a nuisance, and adopted another almost unanimously to the effect that the freedom of the press should be maintained. Mr. Grant, the editor of the *Free Democrat*, was at St. Louis on Friday last, for the purpose of purchasing material for issuing his paper daily.—*Chicago Tribune, of yesterday.*

John Mitchell on the Naturalization Question.

The eloquent John Mitchell thus keenly and mercilessly handles the Administration's position on the naturalization question:

"Note that the delinquents who leave before performing that military service which is due, are all men capable of bearing arms, so that the American Government now insists on the right of expatriation only in case of aged and imbecile persons.

Note further that our admission (Mr. Cass' admission) to the effect that 'existing liabilities,' which any Government in Europe may claim at the hands of its subjects, are not canceled by American citizenship, amounts to an acknowledgment that the allegiance of a born British subject cannot be thrown off by becoming an American citizen—that the British doctrine 'once a subject always a subject' is true—and that the oath continually taken in American courts of justice to renounce such allegiance is mere mockery and blasphemy.

So that Gen. Cass' idea of the right of expatriation is, that to be born in another country is a species of crime, incurring a certain penalty; and that the crime can never be expiated, nor the penalty avoided, except by staying under the American jurisdiction, and so taking shelter, as any refugee may in any country.

The idea of the American Government ever hereafter protecting citizens anywhere outside of the United States against any powerful country, is a delusion. The case of Kossuta is not in point. That was a mere blunder of Capt. Ingraham, inasmuch as Kossta was not a citizen at all; and this Government immediately took measures to prevent any *half-headed* Captain from committing any such another gen-roun mistake.

We do assure our readers that European statesmen and diplomatists will laugh at this pitiable exposition of the value of American citizenship; and we—for we are by no means done with the subject—will help them to laugh."

From the Mines—$20,000 in Dust.

Special Despatch to the Missouri Democrat.

LEAVENWORTH, July 22.

Reliable advices have been received here from St. Joseph, stating that three gentlemen had arrived there last evening, from the mines *via* Omaha, bringing with them $12,500 in gold dust. They had sold $8,000 worth at Omaha, making a total of $20,500 in dust. This certainly looks as if there was some gold in the diggings.

THE CITY.

SENTINEL READING ROOM.

WE have opened in connection with our new Counting Room, 207 East Water st., a Reading Department, where all the leading Daily Papers in the United States and Canada are regularly placed on file, for the benefit of those who may wish to see them. Strangers visiting the city are invited to avail themselves of our "Free Reading Room" at their pleasure.

TURTON & SERCOMB'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE.—A few days ago we had occasion to allude to the subject of steam as a motive power for threshing grain, and in the same connection we desire to say a word about the portable steam engine got up by Messrs. TURTON & SERCOMB of this city, which took the prize at our last State Fair. On Saturday we had the pleasure of examining one that had just been built for Mr. THOMAS B. JONES, of Genesee, Waukesha County, and we cheerfully add our approval to all that has been said in its favor. Many of our citizens had an opportunity to see it in operation, as the owner attached his team to it, and drew it through the principal streets with steam on; just before taking it away. We acknowledge with due sense of the compliment, a patronizing blast from its shrill whistle as it passed our office. The horses jogged along with it without any apparent effort. This is, therefore, sufficient evidence of its portableness.—The weight of the engine and machinery is only 2,400 lbs, and adding the running part, the whole weight is but a little more than a ton and a half—a burthen which two good horses will readily draw over any ordinary ground. Mr. JONES intends to travel through the State with it, threshing grain this fall, and he says he is confident that it will be far less expensive and more convenient than horse power, which he has hitherto used.—The engine is three horse power, and its cost, including everything connected with it, only $800—about one-third what the number of horses necessary to do the same work would cost.

One or two features about this engine are particularly worthy of mention. It is got up with a special view to economy in the use of wood and water,—two articles that are not always to be found in abundance on the broad prairies of the West, where a vast amount of grain is raised. It only requires a quarter cord of wood and eight barrels of water to run it all day. Indeed, its superiority in this respect, places it above anything else of the kind that has yet been invented, and the farmers, on the Illinois prairies give it the preference to any other portable Engine in use. Attached to it is a patent variable cut off, which secures uniformity in the pressure of steam, greatly increases the power of the engine, and thus, while saving a large amount of fuel and water, obviates the inconvenience and cost of increased bulk and heft that would otherwise be necessary to get the same power. This piece of mechanism, which must be seen and fully explained to be understood, was invented by Messrs. TURTON & SERCOMB'S foreman, Mr. J. W. COLEMAN.—It is highly commended by the best mechanics in the country.

Another feature, wherein this engine has the advantage over most others of the kind, is that the cylinder and machinery, instead of being on the *side*, is on *the top* of the boiler, and this enables the fly-wheel to be so elevated as not to come in contact with the wheels of the wagon. By this simple improvement the trouble of off taking the fly-wheel and carrying it on a separate conveyance, when removing the engine, is entirely avoided. These improvements, we think, can not but insure the use of steam instead of horse power, for thrashing, if not for many other agricultural purposes.

HIGH SCHOOLS IN OUR CITIES.—The following paragraph from the Buffalo *Courier* of July 29th applies equally well to other latitudes than those of Buffalo and Detroit:

DETROIT HIGH SCHOOL.—In the Detroit Board of Education, Thursday evening, the question of authorizing the continuation of the High School on an enlarged basis was considered. A resolution ordering the discontinuance of the School was voted down, six to eleven, and the report declaring it to be the policy of the board to continue the School, and to add to its facilities was adopted by a vote of ten to seven. The Public High Schools in several cities have recently been subjected to a similar ordeal, and, in every instance, we believe, have been triumphantly sustained. A High School is a most essential part of a system of graded schools—essential not only because of the advantages it affords to its pupils, but because it offers an incentive to scholarship in the Departments below. Without such a School nothing like uniformity in discipline or attainment can be secured in the other Public Schools. Under proper management, these Schools are an economy, as has been demonstrated in regard to the Central School of this city.

VEGETABLE STAND.—Mr. ARTHUR ALDRICH, who is well-known to many of our citizens, has opened a Vegetable Stand on Mason street, one door East of Main, where he offers for sale, every morning, fresh Vegetables of his own raising. Housekeepers will do well to give him a call, as his assortment is large, the quality excellent, and prices reasonable.

FOR THE EAST.—The upper cabin steam packet *Galena*, Capt. STEELE, leaves this morning at 10 o'clock, for Buffalo and intermediate ports. For passage apply at the Company's office, foot of East Water street. JOHN A. GRIFFIN & Co., Agents.

Our Trade with Western Michigan.

It must be quite apparent to our merchants that a little effort will now secure a very considerable trade from Western Michigan which Chicago has hitherto enjoyed. We are glad to see that some of our leading houses are acting upon this idea, and have already taken the necessary steps to advertise their business in that section. The Great Western *Journal*, published at Grand Rapids, has, we observe, a number of Milwaukee advertisements, and in its last number takes occasion to say a good word for some of our wholesale Grocers, which, by the way, is by no means unmerited:

The Wholesale Grocers of Milwaukee are determined to compete with those of Chicago, and have already succeeded in drawing considerable business from Western Michigan which formerly was transacted in Chicago. And so far at least as all merchandize which comes from the East is concerned, we do not see why they should not offer greater inducements than even Chicago merchants. We have visited the Grocery establishments of Goodrich & Terry, Brenner & Co, and Cordes & Co., on the east side of the river, and that of McGrew Brothers, on Spring street, west side. Goodrich & Terry have spacious, and at all times well stocked warehouses, not far from the boat landing of the D. & M. R. R., and hence very convenient for Michigan merchants. They are young men, who are determined to do business, and to do it right. They have the reputation of being prompt, reliable and trust-worthy in all their business transactions, and can on the shortest notice supply all that a common grocery storekeeper may order. Country merchants have only to visit their warehouse to be satisfied that they are just the men to do business with.

Brenner & Co. do a large business, and are especially noted for their very choice coffee, which one of the firm in New York selects with unusual care. That their talk about choice coffee is not an idle boast, we have had some evidence, having applied the test of the palate to it, and what editor does not know how to judge of good coffee? They have also a large stock of all kinds of groceries, and are a firm that has been long and very favorably known. They do a large German as well as American trade, and are very polite and affable to all who visit them.

Cordes & Co. have a warehouse opposite the Cross Keys Hotel, on Detroit street.—This warehouse is also large and well stocked. The manner in which business is conducted gives evidence of enterprise and business tact. The building consists of four stories, each devoted to a different branch of their business, and there can be little doubt that country merchants will find all they require in this establishment.

McGrow Brothers have a warehouse and store on the corner of Spring and West Water streets. These gentlemen are of the wide awake Young America stamp, and any person entrusting an order to them may be sure that it will be promptly filled, well filled, and cheaply filled.

ACCIDENT TO THE SCHOONER TOLEDO.—On Saturday night between 9 and 10 o'clock, the steamer *Cleveland*, coming across the lake from Grand Haven, ran into the schooner *Toledo*, of this port, striking her near the fore-mast, and cutting her nearly in two.—The *Toledo* sunk to the water's edge. Her crew, consisting of six men, were taken on board the *Cleveland*. The schooner was seen the next day by the *City of Cleveland* still afloat. She was light, bound from Chicago to Muskegon. She was owned by Messrs. PFISTER & Co., of this city, and was valued at $2,000. Captain DOUGALL attributes the accident to carelessness on the part of the schooner, in not displaying her light. No injury was sustained by the *Cleveland*, which had some fifty passengers on board at the time.

NEW POLICE AGENCY.—Messrs. Conover & Powers have recently opened an office next door to us, for detecting criminals, collecting debts and transacting a general agency business.

They are men of experience, competent and trustworthy. If our friends are so unfortunate as to have anything of this kind to be done, they had better give Messrs. Conover and Powers a call.—*Free Democrat.*

We copy the above from the *Free Democrat* for the purpose of calling attention to, and endorsing what that paper says of the Detective Police and Collection Agency, just opened at No. 1 Spring Street by Messrs. CONOVER and POWERS. Persons having need of such services will find Messrs. CONOVER and POWERS just the men for their business.

W. M. SINCLAIR.—We invite attention to the advertisement, in to-days' paper, of this enterprising merchant, and heartily endorse the following from the *Free Democrat*:

We take pleasure in recommending him to the country trade, as a man every way worthy of their patronage. We do not know of a more honest, upright and reliable merchant. He is every day adding to keeps the best of goods, sells uniformly low, and is justly entitled to the splendid business he is doing.

Mr. Dickinson, his general business agent, is always on hand, faithfully attending to the orders of their numerous customers.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association is to be held this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock, at the room of the Association, in BOWMAN'S new building, on Milwaukee street, adjoining the Post Office. An essay will be read as usual. All young men are invited to attend.

BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of School Commissioners will be held at their room in Cross' Block *to-morrow*, Wednesday, evening, at half-past 7 o'clock.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The trains on the Milwaukee & Mississippi road now leave at 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.; and arrive at 2 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.

SAML. I. BRIDGE can negotiate some short business paper at regular rates. His office is under the Newhall House, Michigan street.

THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock, CALEB WALL will sell dry goods, damaged nails and several boxes of soap.

Proceedings of Common Council.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen last night, eight members were present. Two memorials in relation to Horse Railroads, were read, one praying for the right of way through the First, Third and Seventh Wards, accompanied with a motion to refer to committee of these Wards. Alderman PHELPS thought some little reflection was necessary before disposing of the petition. He thought the people on the other side of the river were interested and should have a voice in the reference. He hoped it would be published before any definite action was taken; petition referred.

A remonstrance from property owners on Detroit street, against the paving of said street; laid on the table.

J. B. TUCK offered his resignation as Justice of the Peace in the First Ward.

The resolution of the Board of Councillors appropriating $40 to Hook & Ladder Co.'s 1 and 2 came up for concurrence. Ald. PHELPS replied that he thought it was the duty of the firemen—they were exempt from other duties and are anxious to enrol themselves as such and it was as much a part of their duty as extinguishing the fire. Resolution concurred in.

The resolution appropriating $6 to apply on the salary of Judge FOOTE, concurred in.

The resolution appropriating $1,000 to E. L. H. GARNER, Comptroller, and assistants; adopted.

Resolved, The Board of Aldermen concurring, that the Mayor and City Clerk are hereby authorized to issue city orders to the amount of $2000 to F. S. Blodgett, on account of engineering, chargeable to the Fifth Ward fund.

Adopted.

Resolved, The Board of Aldermen concurring, that the Mayor and City Clerk are hereby authorized to issue city orders to the amount of $200 to F. S. Blodgett, on account of engineering, chargeable to the Fifth Ward fund.

Adopted.

Resolution providing for the numbering of the houses in different Wards and providing street signs; referred to local committee.

Resolved, By the Board of Aldermen concurring, that all the lot owners and agents, fronting on Hanover st., etc. from Oregon to Lake streets, and Lake street from Hanover street to Reed street are hereby requested to grade the street and sidewalk plank with a double track, pave the gutters and do the sidewalks according to the Surveyors estimate, within twenty-one (21) days from the first publication of this resolution; in case not, the Street Commissioners of the Fifth Ward will have the same done at the expense of the lot owners, according to law.

Adopted.

The following resolution, adopted by the Board of Councillors, was concurred in:

Resolved, By the Board of Councillors, the Board of Aldermen concurring, there be, and is hereby appropriated to Elias Sims the sum of nineteen thousand seven hundred dollars and forty-three cents, and the City Clerk is hereby authorized to issue treasury warrants to the above amount, and take Messrs. Sims receipt in full for all claims against the city of Milwaukee up to this date.

The Harbor Committee, to whom was referred the matter of investigating the lake shore between Huron street and Milwaukee river, made a very lengthy report, setting forth that the lake was 4 feet higher than in 1851 and '52, and stating that the erection of docks on the east bank of Milwaukee river between the old and new Harbor, and on the east side of the bayou were necessary to the protection of property in that neighborhood. They also call attention to the condition of cribs along the shore; some of them were broken by being run into by vessels, and to the fact that many sewers tie up to these structures and steal the stone therefrom. The resolution of the Committee to provide for the building of the necessary docks, was discussed at some length.

Ald. PHELPS thought that if any expense was incurred it would be made chargeable by an amendment to the Ward fund. He was willing to vote for anything where the Ward receiving the benefit was willing to pay for it, but would oppose it if the city had to bear the cost.

Ald. DOUGHAS replied that the improvement did not entail any expense upon the *city*.

Ald. PHELPS again said that he was not opposed to paying for any improvement done to the city.

On motion to adopt, the vote stood, ayes 4; noes 4, and the chair decided the motion lost.

SAMUEL I. BRIDGE,
Real Estate, Money & Insurance Broker.

I OFFER my services for the negotiation of Notes, Mortgages, Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, and for the *obtaining of Loans*. Also, for the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE. Taxes paid. Abstracts of titles furnished. Collections made in all parts of the country.

Marine and Fire Insurance Effected, in the best Companies, at the lowest rates.

SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Office of Merchants' & Traders' Ins. Co., Michigan street, under Newhall House. mo1dt56diftlsipp

SEND YOUR
MAGAZINES, &C.,
TO THE
SENTINEL BOOK BINDERY,
AND HAVE THEM BOUND.
☞ The Cost will be Trifling. ☜

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph
Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
my14'25tdtf-lsipp A. WELLER, Agent.

NOTICE.—EDWARD P. ALLIS has opened an office under the State Bank, entrance on East Water street just north of Michigan street, and will give his attention to buying, selling or exchanging real estate and securities, and any other business which may require the services of an agent. my5'21tddm1stpp

☞ SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE in the *Manitowoc Tribune*, Daily and Weekly. The *Tribune* is the largest weekly, and the *only* daily paper north of Milwaukee. Terms, cash in advance. SMITH & STONE, Publishers dtf

☞ Look out for imitations of Lee & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons. sep10-dlawly

☞ DRS. JULIAN & EDWARDS, Private Physicians, Office, 184 Main street, Milwaukee, Wis. my24dly

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block. jan21

DIED:

In this city, July 31st, IDA LEWISA, daughter of JOHN and SARAH THORNES, aged 1 year, 7 months and 21 days.

Amusements.

BADGER STATE BOWLING SALOON
NO. 107 MAIN STREET.

PINS AND BALLS FOR SALE, AND sent to any part of the country.
mar31'59dly F. LAWRENCE.

ALBANY RESTAURANT
AND BILLIARD ROOM,
Albany Block, corner Main and Michigan Sts
OPPOSITE NEWHALL HOUSE, MILWAUKEE.
☞ Ladies Entrance second door on Main street.
my22'59dly

NOTICE.

I HAVE PURCHASED OF OTIS FIELD his entire interest in Albany Restaurant Billiard Rooms and Manufactory of Billiard Tables, under the name and style of OTIS FIELD & CO. All debts due the said firm, or claims against it will be settled by H. E. DICKINSON.

The business will be continued by H. E. Dickinson, at the old stand. OTIS FIELD
jy13'59d1w H. E. DICKINSON.

Wants.

AGENTS WANTED.

AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT AGENT wanted by this city and surrounding country, for the sale of Bartlett's $7 50 Novelty Sewing Machine. A new machine just introduced, and pronounced the best for family use, ever offered to the public. To an energetic person with a small capital this is a rare chance to make money. Address
D. J. ROBINSON, Gen. Agt'y.
P. O. Box 2124 Corner of Lake and State sts
jy28'59d1w Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED.

A BOOKKEEPER, ABOUT LEAVING his present place of business, wishes to make some arrangement with a mercantile house, or some other business man in the city, for next fall or soon-after. City references given. Letter "R," Drawer 374, Mil. P. O. jy21'59d1w

SECOND-HAND
Counter, Shelving and Desk Wanted.

ANY PERSON HAVING A GOOD SETT of store shelving, counter, and counting house desk, can hear of a favorable opportunity to dispose of the same by enquiring of NOONAN & MCNAB. jy28

HOUSE WANTED.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE IN the Seventh Ward, wanted to rent. Address, stating particulars, Box 1332, Post Office.

CARPENTERS, PILE DRIVERS,
AND LABORERS.

A NUMBER OF CARPENTERS, EXPERIENCED Pile Drivers and Laborers can find employment till the season, at the new breakwater of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway Co., at Grand Haven. Apply on the Co.'s boats half-price, and Fare advanced on account of work.
SAML. C. RIDLEY,
jy13'59d1w Contractor.

J. C. MITCHELL,
SUCCESSOR TO
VOSE, MITCHELL & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Agricultural Implements and Machines,
FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS
NO. 34 EAST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
may19'59dly

FRENCH CHINA.

BLAIR & PERSONS, AT NO. 156 EAST Water Street, have for sale a new stock of China, consisting of Hand, dinner and Tea Sets, Fancy Tea Sets, White Dinner and Tea Sets, Fancy Coffee and Tea Cups, Fruit Baskets, Rich Vases, Card Receivers, Toy Tea Sets, &c., &c., which they offer at reduced prices. se1'59

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

A CLERGYMAN HAVING CURED HIS son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die, by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the means of cure, (which proves successful in every case,) to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and he will send the same to any address, free of charge.—Address, enclosing two stamps to pay return post age,
DANIEL ADEE,
mch5'59d1w1y Centre street, N. Y.

RAISINS—M. R. AND LAYER, IN whole, half and quarter boxes, for sale by
jan17 EDWARD TRUSLOW, 121 East Water st.

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1—3 P. M.

The overland mail arrived last Saturday. Reports indicate the election of Maj. Dodge, Delegate to Congress, from Carson Valley.

The loss by fires in Weaverville, on the 5th of July, amounts to $100,000.

Much excitement prevailed in Nevada and Eldorado counties, in consequence of extensive gold discoveries on Walker River, east of the Sierra Nevada.

The bark Messenger Bird, which left Rio de Janeiro mysteriously some months ago, was at Tahiti about the middle of May, whence the captain shipped 200,000 lbs. of coffee to San Francisco, by the ship William Grant, which was seized by the Sheriff on account of the real owners. It is reported that the captain has already realized $50,000 on the cargo entrusted to his care.

The Fort Smith Times says the Creek and Cherokee Indians are in open hostility in consequence of murders committed by the former. Four hundred Creeks are armed and awaiting the movements of the Cherokees.

The St. Joseph Journal of the 30th ult., learns that a band of 500 Omaha Indians was attacked by a large party of Sioux, 100 miles from Decatur, Nebraska, on the night of the 23d. They had 17 killed and 17 wounded. The Omahas took 5 Sioux scalps.

Washington National Monument.

WASHINGTON, August 1—3 P. M.

The construction of the Washington National Monument, after a suspension of several years, is about to be resumed. Systems to raise funds for the prosecution of the work, have been put in operation, and it is proposed to request the Postmasters throughout the country to give aid to the enterprise, by placing boxes within their respective offices, for the receptions of contributions, and forwarding the returns to Washington. A few cents a month from the thirty thousand post offices, would suffice to raise the structure to its intended height. The postmasters of many of the principal cities, including those of New York, Washington, Boston, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Charleston, &c., have already expressed their readiness to lend a cordial co-operation. The P. M. General has written a letter to Lieut Ives, the engineer in charge of the work, in which he says, it is the privilege of postmasters and others connected with the postal service, in common with their individuals and feelings may prompt as citizens, and not as officers, that their influence will be invoked, and I doubt not that in this laudable enterprise all will endeavor, worthily,

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1859.

The End Not Yet.

PEACE has been concluded between the Emperors of France and Austria upon terms that excite the sharpest censures of the English, American and free Continental Press.—The Peace is very generally regarded, in these quarters, as a *betrayal* of the cause of Italian Independence, and the Republicans of France, Italy, Hungary, &c., are indignant at the result. This feeling is so general and so strong that it is having a marked effect in business and financial circles, and counteracts, to a great extent, the favorable impression produced by the news of Peace. Thus, when the *Europa* left, a re-action had commenced at the Paris Bourse, and was also apparent on the London Exchange. The London *Times* of the 15th ult., in its money article, significantly says:

"Consols opened this morning at 95 3-8 to 5-8, or more than one per cent. below the highest point touched yesterday. From this they recovered, in consequence of a rather large purchase, to 95 3-4; but the receipt of lower prices from the Paris Bourse then occasioned a new relapse, and the latest operations were again at 95 1-2. *The feeling that all confidence in the permanent repose of Europe must now be abandoned, and that it will merely depend upon unforeseen casualties whether three months or three years will intervene before the commencement of a new struggle, increase in every direction.*"

This, from the *Times*, is an emphatic utterance. It looks, indeed, as though the Peace would prove but short-lived and Hostilities ere long be resumed on a larger scale and pregnant with more important consequences, than ever.

Repudiation in New-England.

A public meeting in New London, Connecticut, has resolved by 213 yeas to 187 nays, to *repudiate* the payment of $100,000 city scrip, issued in aid of the New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad. We presume that the Eastern Press, which have been so long lecturing the West for *its* short-comings, in the matter of paying interest on municipal bonds, will now find something to occupy its attention, nearer home. We have heard of "repudiation," openly advocated and resolved upon in Pittsburgh and New London, but not as yet, in any of our Western States.

The Wisconsin State Prison.

PART FIRST.

From our own Correspondent.

STATE PRISON, August 1st, 1859.

DEAR SENTINEL:—As the stranger on the Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad passes through Waupun, his eye is diverted from the continual beauty of the country, to behold—say forty rods off—an imposing massive stone structure, with towers, battlements, long iron-barred windows, and a solemn impressive bearing.

This is the Wisconsin State Prison. The main building is 84 feet by 74, and 63 feet high to the top of the battlement. There is a tower at each corner, about 70 feet high: the whole is mounted by a large centre tower, the top being 120 feet from the ground.—This part of the Prison has no cells nor workshops. It contains apartments for the residence of the State Prison Commissioner and family, his Office, the Guard-room, Reception room, Armory, Library, Hospitals, and Chapel. These rooms are not all finished.

The south wing is complete. Its length is 202 feet; width 54; height 40. It has a tower a few feet higher, at each corner; these towers are all octangular. This part of the Prison contains the cells, 280 in number.—They are in four stories, a corridor all the way around, for each story. The cells are 7 1-2 feet high, 7 long, and 4 wide: they are comfortable enough, and healthy.

The north wing is to be exactly like this in external appearance, if not in all respects, but is not yet begun upon. When it is built, the State Prison will be the grandest edifice in Wisconsin, and will compare well with any Prison in the U. S. Its extreme length will be 488 feet.

The principal work in progress is the wall to surround the Prison yard, of which over 200 feet are built. It is 20 feet high, four feet thick at the base, and two feet at the top, with an octagon at each corner, corresponding with the towers on the corners of the Prison: it was planned by the present Commissioner. It rests on the stratum of lime-stone, that underlays the whole country hereabout, and of which the Prison and wall are built. The stone for the rest of the Prison, the shops, &c., will probably be quarried in the Prison ground, as the stone for the wall has been found equal in quality to that of which the Prison has been built. This is a great saving to the State; it is the chief item of reformation that has been effected in the State Prison affairs during the present management. No Commissioner before Mr. MACGRAW made any use of this stone, though everybody knew it must exist in the Prison ground, as well as everywhere else for miles around. The stone for the Prison was furnished at $26 per cord: sand, at eleven cents a bushel, (now for *four*) and other supplies in proportion. But as the State has been swindled in every public work, such a wide avenue for plunder as the building and supporting of a State Prison would of course be improved.

It is a matter of some consequence to taxpayers, in these hard times, that no money has been squandered away here during the *present* management. Supplies have not been furnished at such rates that the contractor could afford to *pay back* half his money to those who gave him the business. Any person who has taken the interest in the Prison from its commencement that I have, and visited it as much, must feel satisfied that the interests of the State and the condition of the prisoners, are better cared for than ever before.

Speaking of the wall, I should have said that all the men at work on it are convicts, except the Superintendent. Being "founded on a rock," it will be impossible for convicts to *dig* out. The present substitute for a wall is a plain board fence, twelve feet high, with a walk near the top, on which the guards pace to and fro, with loaded muskets. It was put up by the direction of JOHN TAYLOR, the first Commissioner, as was the old Prison building. That is now used for the convicts to take their meals in, for a store-house, and is where the female prisoners are kept. It is a large frame building. The first prisoners were brought to it in 1852: there were 23 of them, of whom but one is remaining—PATRICK MAHONEY, for killing his child, when drunk, in Milwaukee. He has always been sickly and useless, but is not confined more than the others. He has no friends outside the Prison, and probably couldn't be *coaxed* away, any more than Number Forty-two could, in———what story is that?

About 500 prisoners have been kept here since the Prison was established. Almost one-half have been sent from Milwaukee county. The number is now 173, of which but four are females, though the actual proportion of female to male criminals, is no doubt much greater than that. As an example of the distinction made between them in court, a boy of eleven years old was sent here for some petty theft, a few weeks since, for a year, by Judge FOOTE of Milwaukee; at the same time a woman that was black with crime, and had become so loathesome that her existence among people was intolerable, he sent to the County Jail for 20 days! The boy is employed at light work, about the household department, and is a willing, well-behaved little fellow. There about twelve, under 21 years of age; most of them will be removed to the Reform School at Waukesha, when it is ready for use.

There are two insane convicts, that will probably be removed to the Lunatic Asylum, at Madison, if it be completed during the present generation. Both committed what would be called murder, if they were accountable for the deed. One is an old German, and the other is JOHN WRIGHT, who killed his brother at Berlin. He has the most shattered mind imaginable, and to talk with him is distressing; what consciousness he has, seems to be of torment and his brother's murder. Both are at times raving maniacs. Their existence here, is the shamefullest thing about the Prison. There are no facilities here for their improvement; they cannot have the benefit of pure air and exercise, nor the kind and soothing influence and attentions of an institution for the treatment of the insane. It is a curse to every Legislature that adjourns, to leave them in their dark narrow cells another year.

The foreign born convicts outnumber the Americans, five or six; there are more of German than any other nation. There are twenty "life members." One of them, a week or two ago, made an effort to get 40 or 50 to join him in knocking down whoever hindered them—at some fixed time—and escaping.—He had succeeded in making the time for a *strike* understood by two or three, when the plot was discovered, and he shut up in his cell, where he will remain till the wall is built, at any rate. There was an attempt at an insurrection, soon after Mr. MCGRAW took charge of the Prison, a year and a half ago. But the deputy warden, JAMES GIDDINGS, with the officers and some convicts, suppressed it immediately, and the leaders were put in irons for awhile.

The Prison furnishes a wide field for observation of physiognomy, and study of human nature. Yet after seeing considerable of them, at different times, and getting acquainted with them in a degree, and learning that their characters and crimes are in most cases very different from what their appearance indicates, you will conclude with old King DUNCAN—

"There is no art
To find the mind's construction in the face."

The centre tower of the State's Prison is 120 feet high. The extensive view from its top, embraces a pleasing variety of scenery. A large tract of rich farming land, mostly resembling prairie, is spread out on the west for ten miles, and east for three miles, to Lake Horicon. The whole of that pleasant sheet of water, 16 miles long, with two or three islands in it, comes within the scene. On the north a forest, between which and the prison, lies the neat looking village of Waupun, with a good sized stream running through it. If the hills in the distance, on the other side of Lake Horicon were *mountains*, this tower would command one of the finest views in America.

NYM CRINKLE.

African Nationality.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

QUEBEC, July 28, 1859.

GEN. RUFUS KING:—*Dear Sir:*—I write you on leaving my native shore, to labor in the cause of African nationality and improvement, to express my heartfelt thanks to those kind friends who have aided and encouraged me in this enterprise. Although I leave my home, the self-styled "Land of the Free and Home of the Brave," which has refused in this case, protection and passports to her own Free Colored Citizens, still I shall go alone and trust to the Divine will for my protection, feeling that the hand of an Overruling Power, will aid in the accomplishment of our design, the elevation of the African people to that position which God intended them to occupy.

I leave with as good feelings as the case will admit; but trust the time will soon come when American rulers will find that the African Nation will yet flourish with the other nations of the earth, although now down-trodden and oppressed. 'Tis true I go protected by heaven alone, across the wide ocean, to the aid of this glorious cause of God, and humanity. But there are four million tongues, which, could they speak, would re-echo their prayers from hill to vale for my safety and success. But relying upon my own resources to seek for true, and untarnished liberty even at the hazard of my life. I shall feel well repaid for all labor and anxiety, in the firm belief that this great cause will yet become universal, and that man who now despise and ridicule it, will be the foremost hereafter in its support.

From this place we sail by the steamship *Indian*, on Saturday June 29th, 1859, for Liverpool and from thence to the Cape of Good Hope, and shall visit the eastern and western coasts and shall remain at Port Natal for some six months to become accustomed to the climate and the language. We have received encouraging news from CAMPBELL and DELANY, who are now on their way from Lagosse to Abbaoto. My son will accompany me throughout the expedition, and I will write you as often as convenient, of our progress.

Yours truly,

J. J. MYERS.

A PARIS FORTUNE TELLER.—Last week says a Paris paper of July 14th, Edmond, the great fortune teller, gave away his sister with a dowry of £10,000, to a rich railway contractor at Notre Dame de Lorette. Those who love to descant upon the confusion of the times could have enjoyed a rich treat in the contemplation of the gay equipages, the splendid dresses, the magnificent appliances of the bridal party, at this first class wedding; which in Paris means tapers seven feet high, carpet from the door to the altar, best togas for the priests and toggery for the beadles; lace altar-cloth, and solid gold cups and saucers. All this had Edmond, the fortune teller, besides the best music from the opera, and the velvet chairs used on the very greatest occasions. And well he might. If report speaks true, he has made above 1,500,000 francs by his forbidden trade, and while ostensibly concealing himself from the police is their best friend and agent.

CALIFORNIA GOLD EXPORTS.—Messrs W. T. COLEMAN & Co., in their fortnightly circular, state that the exports of gold from California for the first six months of 1859, 1858 and 1857 were as follows:

First six months	of 1859	$26,655,502
" "	of 1858	24,537,676
" "	of 1857	28,746,439

This shows a remarkable approximation for the periods named, and, together with other indications, gives rise to the opinion that the sum total of the present year will be fully up to that of either of the former, if it does not somewhat exceed it. The annual product of the mines is doubtless as great as ever, but can never be judged of accurately by the exports, as these are governed to a great extent by financial emergencies abroad.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The statement of an English correspondent of the Troy *Whig* that the *Great Eastern* would not be ready for sea until next Spring, seems to be disputed by the following, from the Liverpool *Times* of July 16th: "The progress which, during the last four weeks has been made in the fitting and equipping the *Great Eastern* steamship for sea, has been so rapid that within three weeks or a month, at the latest, her steam will be up, and she will be on her way across the Atlantic." The entire cost of this vessel ready for sea will be five million dollars.

STATE TREASURER.—The Madison *Patriot* is anxious that Samuel D. Hastings, the present State Treasurer, should be renominated by the Republican State Convention. It promises to use him up thoroughly. We trust the *Patriot's* wish in respect to his renomination may be realized. If there is a single State officer who ought to be renominated and re-elected, it is Treasurer Hastings. He has shown himself to be capable, efficient, and has incorruptible qualities which are admirably adapted to his position. The *Patriot's* opposition is a long mark in his favor. Let him be nominated.—*Walworth Co. Independent.*

A Chance for Inventors.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, July 25, 1859.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Central Rail Road Company, held on the 23d inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Illinois Central Rail Road Company offer $200 for the best Ditching Machine for open ditching. The simplicity and economy of its construction, and its application for farm use, must be such that it can successfully compete with manual labor;—the award to be made by the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, in connection with three scientific machinists to be selected by that body. Before any party shall claim payment of said award, he shall exhibit the practical working of the machine at the same places and times with the Steam Plow, which shall receive the award from the same Committee—the Illinois Central Rail Road Company agreeing to transport said machine to and from its home free of expense to the owners."

W. F. BIDDLE,
Secretary Executive Committee.

A WARNING TO OLD BACHELORS.—The members of the Royal Statistical Society of Great Britain have paid great attention to the subject of human life, and have just concluded a thorough investigation, which has occupied the last fourteen years. The result of their labor is, that the duration of life of married men *is greater than that of unmarried men—the difference being 5 3-4 years in favor of the former.* Bachelors will see from this official statement that the penalty which they pay for the crime of living for themselves alone is just five years and three-fourths of their lives, and taken, too, from the end which they will be the least ready to have shortened.

PLAIN TALK ABOUT THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Republicans of Minnesota, at their late State Convention, passed the following, among other resolutions:

Resolved, That we condemn in unmeasured terms the reckless extravagance of the present corrupt and profligate National Administration—its anti-Democratic issue of shin plasters—its venality in the awardment of public contracts—its proclivity to create a mountain of public debt—its public faith in the affairs of Kansas—its repudiation of "honor for the Londoners," its duplicity on the Pacific Railroad, its gross violations of the purity of the ballot box, its cowardly abandonment of the doctrine of protection to adopted citizens, its alliance with disunionists, its universal subversion of Democratic principles in the Declaration of Independence, and its gross perversions of the Constitution, constituting in all a bill of grievances which renders this Administration a curse upon the Republic, and which we pledge the vote of Minnesota to aid in removing in 1860.

A Correspondence on Slavery.

HORACE GREELEY, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: I live in a warm place for an Abolitionist—for that is the title you are known by here—and we who take your paper have the same application.

Give me a short sketch—*very plain*—in regard to the Abolition of Slavery, so that I may show my Pro-Slavery brethren your platform. Success to your paper!

Albany, Mo., Jan. 13, 1859

REPLY.

NEW YORK, January 29, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: I have years of the 17th. You ask me why the Abolition of Slavery is deemed desirable. I answer, very briefly:

I. Because in the order of Nature every adult human being has a *right* to use his own God-given faculties, muscles, sinews, organs, for the sustenance and comfort of himself and family. Consequently it is *wrong* to divest him of the control of those capacities and render him helplessly subservient to the pleasure and aggrandizement of another.

II. Because the mixture of Whites and Blacks in the same community, society, house-hold—an inevitable result of African Slavery, is not favorable to the moral purity or social advancement of either caste. Better let the two races form separate communities.

III. Because the earth should be so cultivated, and the various departments of Industry so mixed and blended, that every year's cultivation should increase rather than diminish the productive capacities of the soil. Slavery, by placing long distances between those who pursue Agriculture and Manufactures respectively, forbids this.

IV. Because the fullest cultivation of his Intellect, through Education, Reading, Study, &c., is the right of every rational being. In the Divine Economy, this would seem one of the main reasons for placing men on earth. Slavery is incompatible with such cultivation, forbidding its subjects even to read or write.

V. Slavery is palpably at war with the fundamental basis of our Government—the inalienable Rights of Man. It is a chief obstacle to the progress of Republican institutions throughout the world. It is a standing reproach to our country abroad. It is the cause of exultation and joy on the side of the armed despots. It is worth more to the Austrian and French tyrants than an additional army of 100,000 men.

VI. Slavery is the chief cause of dissension and hatred among ourselves. It keeps us perpetually divided, jealous, hostile. If it were abolished, we should never dream of fighting each other, nor dissolving the Union.

VII. Slavery powerfully aids to keep in power the most thoroughly unprincipled party, the most corrupt demagogue that our country has ever known.

VIII. Slavery has made a few rich, but sinks the great mass, even of the free, into indolence, depravity and misery. It renders land a drug, and keeps population so sparse and scattered that common schools are for the most part impracticable.

For these and other reasons, I am among those who labor and hope for the early and complete abolition of human, but especially of American Slavery. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

—N. Y. Tribune.

THE REGATTA AT WORCESTER.—The correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* gives the following account of the closely contested race between the *Yale* and the *Harvard*, at Worcester, on the 27th ultimo:

The entries for the race consisted of only two boats, the *Yale*, of Yale College; and the *Harvard*, of Harvard College. The *Ason*, also, of Harvard College, was originally entered, but withdrew. The following is a description of the boats and crews of the two boats:

YALE—Six-oared shell, entered by S. Davis Paige; length 45 feet 5 inches; Spanish cedar. Crew—H. L Johnson (stroke) 147 1-2 pounds; J H. Twitchell, 152; Charles H. Owen, 140; T. Staunton, Jr., 146 1-2; H. W. Camp, 155; Fred. M. Colton, 147 1-2; Hezekiah Watson (coxswain) 110; aggregate weight, 988 lbs. Uniform—Light blue pants, silk shirts, light blue skull caps.

HARVARD—Six-oared shell, entered by J. H. Ellison; length 40 feet; pine color.—Crew—C. Crowninshield (stroke), 157 lbs; E. G. Abbott, 136 1-2; J. H. Wales, 132 1-2; W. H Forbes, 159; H. S. Russell, 132 1-2; J. H. Ellison (bow), 136 1-2; aggregate weight, 854 lbs. Uniform—Dark blue pants, white shirts, red handkerchiefs.

The *Yale* was assigned by lot, the first position, and the *Harvard* the one next the Judges' boat. The race was over the same course and for the same distance as the one rowed over the College Regatta—one and one-half miles and return. There were two prizes for this race,—one of $100 and the other of $75. Both boats were loudly cheered as they were rowed into the stream, and the *Harvard* was greeted with long and long-continued cheers as she passed the spectators' seats.

The signal for the start was given at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock and the boats both struck off finely. The Harvard soon got the lead, but was closely pressed by the Yale, which passed her after a close run of half a mile. The Yale rounded the upper buoy first, and retained the lead to the end, though the gap between the two boats was essentially narrowed by the Harvard as they neared the Judge's boat. The Yale shot in half a length ahead, amid the most enthusiastic shouts of the multitude which surrounded the Lake, and won the race by two seconds. The following is the

SUMMARY.

Name.	Time. m. s.
Yale	19 14
Harvard	19 16

The Harvard boys were the loudest to cheer the victors, though they had hardly anticipated a defeat. During the latter part of the race the Avon rowed along with the competing boats, and its crew displayed a strong interest in the contest. The Yale crew rowed up the river a short distance, after their victory, and were again loudly cheered.

SAILING QUALITIES OF THE LAKE CRAFT.—Capt. Pomeroy, of the schooner *Gold-Hunter*, in a letter to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, says:

There has never been any doubt in my mind in regard to the lake craft being safe carriers on the ocean, and I believe they will ride with safety in a more violent gale at sea than on the lakes. The greatest difficulty is in calms, as there is a never ceasing motion at sea, and with no wind in your canvass they roll heavily. Ships have the same to contend with—but the canvass being square, holds the wind better.

We passed a ship on the Flemish Cape. We logged three miles an hour more than she, and have seen none but what the lake craft can readily pass, running large, and when it comes by-the-wind, they stand no chance at all. To be sure, we have not been in company with any packet ships yet, but hope to before we arrive at the end of our journey."

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS NEEDED.—The fact remains that a leading newspaper has the audacity to speak of the Secretary of State and his assistant as "devotees of wax and red tape."—*Washington Constitution.*

Is it possible? Why does not the Administration's organ insist that "warning" shall be at once given to the Opposition newspaper in question? Surely such "audacity" is not to be endured under such a government as that at Washington.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

A Golden Wedding.

The great social event of the day, the marriage (or we should say, the alliance, since it is to be conducted on a royal scale of magnificence) between the Cuban millionaire, Senor O., and the fair Americaine, Miss R., is to be celebrated on or about the middle of next month: first in Grace Church, to conciliate the Protestant prejudices of the bride, and afterward, with impressive display, at one of the Roman Catholic cathedrals. This golden wedding has been postponed on account of the recent severe illness of the bride-groom, as well as to await the arrival of a one-hundred-thousand-dollar bridal present from Cuba, to be sent by the gentleman's sister to her prospective sister-in-law. So brilliant a *parti*, with his sixty years and his four millions of dollars, has been for more than a year the end and aim of many Fifth-avenue matrons on behalf of their budding daughters, and of many Fifth-avenue heiresses on their own behalf; but the ambition of these dowagers and belles have been sadly crushed by a young lady outside of their "set"—portion less, perhaps, but rich in her seventeen years, her Eugenie-like features, and her tall, graceful figure; to say nothing of virgin affections.

The auspicious blending of these kindred hearts dates from last New-Year's day, when, under the genial influence of the season generous fortune led *his* prancing steeds, his yellow interpreter, and his golden self to the house irradiated by her presence; since which time, after a speedy and successful courtship, the ardent lover has plied the curiosity-shops of Broadway for gifts worthy of his "golden-tressed Adelaide."

Tiffany has supplied them, to the jolly tune of six hundred thousand dollars, to-wit:

"One set of diamonds and pearls, consisting of necklace, bracelets, brooch, earrings and head *parure*; one set opals, and diamonds; one set emeralds and diamonds; four superb fans, dazzling with diamonds six exquisite diamond hair pins; rings of fabulous splendor, and *et caeteras* too brilliant to enumerate or imagine."

The bridal jewels, *par excellence*, now being manufactured in Paris, are to be of pearls of rare size and diamonds of pure water; and the wreath which will confine the one thousand dollar miracle of nuptial veil, is to be composed of orange blossoms in jewels: emerald leaves, diamond and sapphire flowers, set in gold:

"The gold doth shew her blessedness,
The sapphires mark her truth"

and we may wind up with the Elizabethan item of forty elaborate dresses, to be "composed" in lavish style. After the wedding and one week of Reception succeeding it, instead of the usual tour, the happy pair will retire to honeymoon it in a "palatial" Fourteenth street residence, in which, with love's impatience, the fair fiancee is already installed, under the protection of her delighted parents.

In the Autumn Senor O. will introduce his bride to his own sunny land; after which the gay capitols of Europe will be made brighter by her advent—and her diamonds. So they say.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

GARIBALDI AND F. F. V.—Having printed the claims of the Scotch to Garibaldi, we are only just to the large and respectable Jones family when we print the following from *The Petersburgh* (Va.) *Express*, which says:

"Garibaldi is a descendant of Mr. John Johnson Jones, who died at his residence in Blandford, about the year 1767. It is a fact that a beautiful young daughter of this Mrs. Jones eloped from Petersburgh about the year 1753, with an Italian tight-rope dancer named Garibaldi, who, having amassed an immense fortune in this country, returned to his own dear native Italy, where a large family and unalloyed felicity blessed the union betwe n himself and his beautiful young Blandford bride. Mrs. Garibaldi corresponded with her father until the day of the latter's death; and letters subsequently sent over by the children of Mrs. G. leave but little doubt of the fact that the warrior Garibaldi now in Italy, is a direct descendant of the Jones family, so well and favorably known in Blandford during the first half of the past century.

INDIGESTION.—DARNESTOWN, MONTGOMERY CO., MARYLAND, January 31st, 1857.—I never felt the benefit of any medicine so much as from the bottle of BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS I purchased last fall. I wish to know where I can get it, without fear of imposition.

Signed, JOSEPH C. DELLETT.

CAUTION.—Beware of imposition. See that the name of Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co., sole proprietors Pittsburgh, Pa., is on the label of every bottle.

HENRY FESS, Jr., Wholesale Druggist, 195 East Water street, Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee; sold, also by WM. PINKERT, 77 East Water street, and by Druggists generally. jy23 1w

Dry Goods.

LADIES'

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

—AT—

Adler & Newbouer

171 EAST WATER STREET,

WILL SELL THE REMAINDER OF THEIR

STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION

COMMENCING ON

THURSDAY, JUNE 23,

AND CONTINUE UNTIL

The Entire Stock is Sold Out.

Hours of Sale—10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M.

N. B.—All those indebted to the firm are notified to come forward without delay, otherwise the claims will be handed over for collection.

ADLER & NEWBOUER.

171 East Water st., opposite the State Bank.

☞ Goods will be sacrificed at private sale until the above date. jy17

Groceries and Provisions.

THIS WAY WITH YOUR MONEY!

JOHN W. LEDYARD,
Cash Grocer and Wine Dealer,
NO. 161 EAST WATER STREET.

FISHERMEN AHOY!
SEINE AND SEINING TWINE.
I AM IN RECEIPT OF A LARGE LIST of Seine and Seining Twine, the result of my Correspondence and inquiries, which I am determined to sell cheap. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN W. LEDYARD,
Grocer and Wine Dealer,
161 East Water st.

CLARET WINE.
50 CASES SUPERIOR QUALITY JUST received, and for sale cheap, by
JNO. W. LEDYARD,
Grocer and Wine Dealer,
161 East Water street.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR sale cheap at LEDYARD'S
Wine and Tea Store.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY of all the various brands, at LEDYARD'S
Wine and Tea Store.

J. D. ALLCOTT. A. E. ALLCOTT.
ALLCOTT BROTHERS,
FAMILY GROCERS,
22 Chestnut Street,
MILWAUKEE.
Goods Delivered Promptly, Free of Charge
dec18ma&dly

L. T. CHASE & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS & GROCERS,
Wholesale & Retail,
Waldo's Block, Cor. East Water & Chicago Sts.
OFFER IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS:
Manilla Rope, (all sizes);
Russia do do
Carted Hemp Rope, (all sizes);
Marline, Houseline,
Hamestring,
Sash Cord,
Cotton Duck, (all numbers);
Tar, Pitch,
Oakum, Oars,
Blocks, Hooks and Thimbles,
Sail Twine,
Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,
And a full assortment of everything usually found in a first-class Ship Chandlery Store.
Agents for the celebrated Jones' Patent Scales.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF Tow Yarn Mats, in suitable for Baling and Binding purposes. Also Single Manil a Twine. CHASE & CO.
L. T. CHASE & CO.

F. JACOBI & CO.,
No. 20 Market Square, Murray's Block
RECOMMEND THEIR WELL KNOWN stock of—
FRENCH AND RHINE WINES,
BRANDIES, ARRAC, RUM AND GIN,
And all other articles in their line of business. Our goods are of the first quality, and we are prepared to sell the same as heretofore, at the lowest possible prices. Our Cellars, and some other rooms, are fitted and adapted for a Grocery Store, for sale cheap. apr28 6m&dly

EDWARD TRUSLOW,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS
Teas, Tobacco, Fish, &c.,
119 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
HAVING A BUYER CONSTANTLY IN the New York market, has facilities for offering Goods unsurpassed by any House in the West. jy28 6m&dly

Lake and Ocean Steamers.

Chicago, Milwaukee & Lake Superior
1859. LINE. 1859.
STEAMER LADY ELGIN,
J. WILSON, Com'r, John J. Taylor, Clerk, Fred. Rice, Steward.
LEAVES CHICAGO, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Monday	July 25	Wednesday	Aug. 10
Wednesday	" 27	Friday	" 12
Monday	" 29	Monday	Sept. 5
Friday	" 31	Wednesday	" 7
Monday	Aug. 1	Friday	" 9
Wednesday	" 3	Monday	" 12
Friday	" 5	Wednesday	" 14
Monday	" 8	Friday	Oct. 7
Wednesday	" 10	Monday	" 10

LEAVES MILWAUKEE, at 5 o'clock A. M.,

Tuesday	May 31	Saturday	Aug. 13
Thursday	June 2	Tuesday	" 16
Thursday	" 23	Thursday	Sept. 8
Saturday	July 2	Saturday	" 17
Wednesday	" 13	Wednesday	" 28
Saturday	" 23	Saturday	Oct. 8
Tuesday	Aug. 2	Thursday	" 20
Thursday	" 11		

LEAVES MACKINAC, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

Wednesday	June 1	Sunday	Aug. 14
Friday	" 10	Friday	" 26
Wednesday	" 22	Wednesday	Sept. 7
Sunday	July 3	Sunday	" 18
Wednesday	" 13	Wednesday	" 28
Sunday	" 24	Sunday	Oct. 9
Wednesday	Aug. 3	Friday	" 21

Wednesday " 14
DOLSMAN & CO., Agents,
Warehouse and Docks, foot of Erie st., near the new harbor. my28 3m&dtnov1

For Chicago and Intermediate Ports
THE FAVORITE STEAMER Traveller, Capt. B. Sweeney, will leave our Dock for above ports every evening (except Saturday) at 9 o'clock, making close connections with all morning trains from the East. Freight taken at low rates.
JOHNSON & OLMSTED,
Agents.

FOR PORT WASHINGTON, Sheboygan, Manitowoc & Two Rivers,
THE STEAMER GAZELLE, Capt. E. G. Butler, will make regular trips to above ports, leaving our dock every day at 4 o'clock P. M.
JOHNSON & OLMSTED,
Agents.

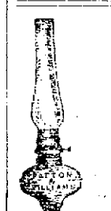
STEAM TO GLASGOW.
LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY.
WITHOUT DELAY FOR THIRTY DOLLARS.
RETURN TICKETS GOOD for six months, to either of above places for $60.

FROM NEW YORK.
GLASGOW, Thomas'ds, Sat., July 9th March, 12 M.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, 13th April, 12 M.
GLASGOW, Thomas'ds, Saturday, 30th July, 12 M.

FROM GLASGOW.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Saturday, 16th March.
GLASGOW, Thomas'ds, Saturday, 23d April.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, 7th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW YORK.
First Class..... 75 guineas. First Class..... $75
Steerage found with cook. Steerage found with cooked rations..... 30
Children under 12 years of age, half rate; infants to 3 months, free.
A Surgeon, if not available within six months, by any steamers of the line—
First Class..... $100
Steerage..... 60
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamship.
For passage, apply to
ROBERT CRAIG,
16 Broadway, New York.
OR TO
J. L. HILTY,
West Water St., Milwaukee
dec28 '58 6m&dly

Alcohol, Oils, &c.



Oils! Oils!!
Camphene, Camphene!!
BURNING FLUID!
ALCOHOL, ALCOHOL!!
VARNISHES?
STARCH! STARCH!!
At Wholesale.
Also, a new and large assortment of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
BOTH ROUND AND FLAT WICK.
At as Low Prices as can be obtained in Eastern Markets.
Patton & Williams,
Oil & Com. Merchants,
141 East Water St.

WISCONSIN OIL COMPANY
OFFER FOR SALE, AT WHOLESALE and Retail,
2,000 GALS. WINTER SPERM OIL.
3,000 " " BLEACHED WHALE OIL.
4,000 " " BLEACHED WHALE OIL.
Burning Fluid, Camphene and Alcohol.
Improved Lubricating and Signal Oil for Railroads and Steamers.
☞ Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention.
☞ Address WISCONSIN OIL CO. 22 Spring St., Opposite the American House.
Milwaukee, Wis.
jan18 6m&dly

SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON

MANUFACTURERS of the Great Western Fire, Powder and Burglar Proof Safes, Vault Doors, &c. At our Safes are provided with our own patent Inside Safety Bolt Work. We would also call especial attention to our own Bonanza Locking Combination Lock, which is now used by most of the Banks in the City and the State.
Safe Hanging and Repairing of Safes and Locks, also promptly attended to by
SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON.
jy28 6m&dly No. 315 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

Refrigerators! Refrigerators!!
MASSER'S PATENT ICE CREAM Freezers! Water Coolers! Ice Pitchers! A great variety of the above articles just received and for sale at low prices, at 156 East Water street.
BLAIR & PERSONS,
Agent of the Manufacturers.
jy11

FILTERS! FILTERS!! FILTERS
KEDVIES RAIN WATER FILTERS just received and for sale at Blair & Persons new stand No. 156 East Water street. my15

DATES---ARABIAN IN FRAILS, FOR sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW,
an11 119 East Water st

Drugs and Medicines.

H. BOSWORTH & SONS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
OFFER FOR SALE
5 Bankers Annatto, prime.....
10 bbls Bath Brick.
5 bbls Refined Borax.
5 bbls Cream Tartar.
20 bbls Glue, assorted.
2 cases Gum Arabic, select.
6 bbls Refined Saltpetre.
2 cases Gum Shellac, "Campbell's"
3 cases Cabaria Ipecacuanha.
Bobbin Fish Glass, Bleached.
5 bales Liquorice Root.
5 boxes Sarsaparilla Root.
100 bales Powered & Cut Rhubarb.
10 bbls Flor Sulphur.
20 bbls Carb Ammonia.
20 bbls Epsom Salts.
60 bbls Kearb Soda.
10 casks Sal Soda.
10 bbls Alum.
15 bbls Copperas.
10 cases Pow'd Tartaric Acid.
5 bbls Blue Vitriol.
5 bbls Madder Ombre.
25 bales Terra Japonica..... ab15

WE OFFER TO SOAP MAKERS
SODA ASH,
SAL SODA,
PALM OIL,
and ROSIN.
In full packages, at the lowest market rates.
jy22 H. BOSWORTH & SONS, Wholesale Druggists.

150 LBS. MERCURY JUST RECEIVED by H. BOSWORTH & SONS.

200 BOXES 8X10 GLASS, JUST RECEIVED by rail at BOSWORTH & SONS.
may7

JOHN RICE,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 88 East Water Street, Milwaukee.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PITKIN & BROTHERS, of Louisville, a supply of mixed BIRD SEED, (Canary) Hemp, Millet and Rape put up in small packages, suitable for retailing. 50 packages in a box, which I can sell at a low figure. Also a full supply of
JAPONICA,
GUM CAMPHOR,
EPSOM SALTS,
GLAUBER SALT,
SULPHUR,
ALUM,
CREAM TARTAR,
BAKING SODA,
BI CARB,
BATH BRICK,
CASTOR OIL,
OLIVE OIL,
OPIUM,
QUININE,
MORPHINE,
ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE,
MANDRAKE OIL,
STRAINED OIL,
WHITE LEAD,
And a full assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Glass Ware, Spices, &c., &c. au26

DRUGS AND MEDICINES
HENRY FESS, JR.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
195 East Water Street, Milwaukee.
20 BARRELS WINTER BLEACHED White Oil, for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.
BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. 5 gross received and for sale by HENRY FESS, JR.,
jan19 Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee.
REED'S BAKING POWDERS, FOR sale by the gross or dozen, also, at retail, HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.
A YERS' CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR sale by HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.
CONCENTRATED LYE.—30 CASES RECEIVED and for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., 195 East Water st.
WINTER STRAINED LARD OIL.—10 bbls received and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.
50 BOXES SPERM CANDLES, FOR sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., 195 East Water St.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN WINDOW Glass, all sizes. A large lot in store and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist, 195 East Water St.
BURNING FLUID, FOR SALE BY HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

Pianos, Melodeons, &c.

Great Display of Piano Fortes,
—AT—
HALLETT & DAVIS, HINGSTON, COLBURN & CO., H. WORTHINGTON & CO., AND OT

Special Notices.

A CARD TO THE "LADIES,"

Dr. Duponco's Golden Periodical Pills

FOR FEMALES.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills are perfect y harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success in almost every case, in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the Whites. Nearly *every* lady in the complaint, the Whites. Nearly *every* lady in the land suffers from that complaint. The above pill has never been known to fail, and will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you, on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family, will find these pills a successful preventative. Pregnant Females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while pregnant, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition although their mildness would prevent any mischief to the health—otherwise, these pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1,00 per box.

H. BOSWORTH & SONS,

Wholesale Agents for Milwaukee

They will supply the trade at Proprietor's prices, and furnish circulars, and show cards. Sold also by H. Fess, jr., 105 East Water St., J. M. Alcott 208, J H. Tesch, 9 Spring St., and C. H. Gardiner & Co., 1 Spring St. "Ladies" by enclosing $1,00 to H. Bosworth & Sons, or either of the above Agents, can have the above Golden Pills sent to any part of the country (confidentially) by mail.

N. B.—Be particular in asking for Dr. Duponco's, Golden Pills, and remember, they are not a secret nostrum, every agent is given the receipt composing the Pills, and they will tell you they are the best and safest Pill for Females, ever introduced since the science of Medicine dawned upon the world.

sep2lh27dawly.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arise from teething or from any other cause.

Life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & Perkins, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 3 Dey street New York.

8 3d in Milwaukee by John Rice.

Jel3il19wdtwly.

R. R. R.

QUICK CURES OF BILIOUS COLIC.—This distressing complaint demands prompt attention. It will readily yield to the R. R. R. treatment. Whenever you find bile rising from the stomach, or a sour taste after breakfast, take three or four of R. R. REGULATORS. Brandy or rum must be a teaspoonful of READY RELIEF, every 20 minutes; rub the bowels, back and spine well with the Ready Relief; also lay a flannel wet with Relief across the Bowels. In fifteen minutes you will be free from the distressing pain: the violent spasms will be arrested, and vomiting entirely stopped. In three hours a pleasant operation of the bowels will take place, and your whole system will become regulated and healthy.

Persons who indulge in too much green fruit, or cabbage, or unripe vegetables, and indigestible meats, should take a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS after eating, and they will prevent violent attacks of colic. Keep the stomach clean and pure from acid, the Bowels and Liver regular, and no sickness will trouble you—R. R. Relief to neutralize acid: R. R. Regulators to regulate the system. R. R. R. Office, 162 Fulton st.

R R R is sold by C. Harrington, Bosworth & Sons L. P. Lake, and J. H. Tesch, Milwaukee, and by druggists everywhere. jy8iaw1w

KENOSHA WATER CURE

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most healthy cities on Lake Michigan, between Milwaukee and Chicago, and has been thoroughly refitted and enlarged so as to accommodate a large number of patients. Experienced nurses are constantly employed to attend all patients at the Cure. Dr. Seeley is the attending physician, whose reputation is unequaled in the entire west

☞ For particulars and circular, address

E. PENNOYER, Proprietor, Or,
H. T. SEELEY, M. D.

aug31st4w2wmo.

Clothing.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

—AT—

SWAFFIELD'S

Clothing Emporium!

196 EAST WATER STREET.

may6i249dly

JAMES A. SWAIN,

OF THE LATE FIRM OF MAGIE & SWAIN, will remain at the old stand,

No. 84 East Water Street,

Where he will be happy to welcome the patrons of the former house. aug21i234dly

Saddlery Hardware, &c.

1859.—SPRING OF—1859.

136 EAST WATER STREET,

GEO. DYER & CO.,

HAVE ON HAND ALTOGETHER THE most extensive and complete Stock of

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

AND CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

To be found in the State. In our Stock may be found all articles used by Saddle and Harness Makers, Carriage Trimmers and Trunk Makers, and to which we respectfully call the attention of the trade.

We keep on hand more than 100 varieties of Saddles, including

SIDE, SPANISH, PAD, COLUMBIAN, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH SADDLES.

All kinds of TEAM, WAGON, BUGGY, CARRIAGE and COACH HARNESS.

Horse Collars of every description and quality.

WHIPS, BLANKETS, NETS, BELLS;

and every article used in connection with horses.

We are constantly receiving additions to our Stock, and will continue to keep a complete assortment of best goods, and sell as low as can be bought in the West. To strangers visiting Milwaukee, we would say, our intention is to do business in such a manner as will positively all who give us a call.

To our old customers we believe it is only necessary to say, we shall conduct our business on the same principle as heretofore, and shall thankfully and respectfully solicit their continuance. jel7dlawly

COACH & SADDLERY HARDWARE

BARNES BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

No. 5 Albany Block,

WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION of the trade to their large and superior stock of

Saddlery Hardware,

—AND—

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

Saddles, Collars,
Patent and Enameled Leather,
Enameled Cloths, all qualities,
Whips, Horse Covers, Fly Nets, &c.,
Carriage Screws, Bolts,
Malleable Iron, &c.,
Bows, Fellocs, Spokes, Shafts, Hubs, &c., of the best Eastern timber.

300 SADDLES.

Just received from one of the largest Eastern manufactories, the quality and workmanship unsurpassed to which we would invite special attention.

☞ Our Stock throughout will be found complete, and offered at the lowest prices.

BARNES BROTHERS,

nov23h185d1y Michigan st., opposite Newhall House

1859.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs,

OPEN TO VISITORS SEEKING HEALTH OR PLEASURE, FROM JUNE FIRST TO OCTOBER FIRST.

Accommodations for over 500 Persons.

THE OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS are situate in Delaware County, 18 miles North of Columbus, 7 miles West of Orient, on the South River, 10 miles from Delaware, 5 miles from the White Sulphur Station on the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburg Railroad, and 16 miles from Pleasant Valley or Springs Station, on the Columbus Piqua and Indiana Railroad.

The medicinal qualities of these Springs are unsurpassed by those of any other Mineral Waters in the United States.

For Room or other information, address

ANDREW WILSON, Jr.,
White Sulphur Springs, Ohio

jy24i65d1m

McINTOSH.

TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY OF the Milwaukee Horticultural Society, a volume of McIntosh's Book of the Garden. The holder will please return it to Mr. D. Ferguson without delay. Members having other Books or Magazines are requested to hand them to Mr. F. By order.

CHARLES GIFFORD, Librarian *pro tem.*

☞ *Wisconsin* copy (1t). jy6i49d1w

THE SENTINEL.

Terms of the Sentinel

CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

DAILY, delivered in City, per annum	$7,00
do do do six months	4,00
do do do three months	2,00
do do do per week	15
Papers to the Trade, per hundred	4,00
Payable to L. SOUVILLE, City Circulator.	
DAILY, by mail, per annum	7,00
do do six months	4,00
do do three months	2,00
TRI-WEEKLY, per annum	4,00
do six months	2,00
do three months	1,00
WEEKLY, per annum	1,50
do six months	1,00
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BY ROBERT BROWNING.

You know we French stormed Ratisbon;
A mile or so away,
Upon a little mound, Napoleon
Stood on our storming day:
With neck outthrust, you fancy how,
Legs wide, arms locked behind,
As if to balance the prone brow,
Oppressive with his mind.

Just as perhaps he mused, "My plans
That soar, to earth may fall,
Let once my army-leader Lannes
Waver at yonder wall"—
Out twixt the battery smokes there flew
A rider, bound on bound
Full galloping; nor bridle drew
Until he reached the mound.

Then off there flew in smiling joy,
And held himself erect
By just his horse's mane a boy:
You hardly could suspect—
(So tight he kept his lips compressed,
Scarce any blood came through)
You looked twice ere you saw his breast
Was all but shot in two.

"Well," cried he, "Emperor, by God's grace
We've got you Ratisbon!
The Marshal's in the market-place,
And you'll be there anon
To see your flag-bird flap his vans
Where I, to heart's desire,
Perched him!" The chief's eye flashed; his plans
Soared up again like fire.

The child's eye flashed; but presently
Child-like, he sank to thought.
A fling the mother eagle's eye
When her brulsed eaglet breathes:
"You're wounded!" "Nay," the soldier's pride
Touched to the quick, he said:
I'm killed, sire!" And, his chief beside,
Smiling, the boy fell dead.

The Peace Question—Napoleon's Address to his Army.

From the London Times of July 15.

The Emperor of the French has confided to his army the reasons which induced him to grant Austria the just accomplished peace. It is a document which requires frequent perusal, and which invites unceasing conjecture. The principal aim of the war was, it seems, to render Italy a nation, and this principal aim, it also seems, has been obtained.—"It is true," says Napoleon, III (illustrating the proverb, *Qui s'excuse, s'accuse!*) "that Venetia remains to Austria;" but he explains that this exception is immaterial, because Venetia will continue to be an Italian province, forming part of the Italian Confederation. We confess we do not follow the Emperor in this explanation. That Venice will remain Italian we clearly see; we should have more difficulty in understanding how it could become Bohemian or Hungarian, but how this fact renders its possession by Austria of less importance, we cannot pretend to explain. It is one of those logical sequences which none but an Emperor, at the head of many legions, can announce with effect.

To the eye of common understanding this possession of Venetia by Austria would seem to give Austria a right which she never before had to intermeddle in the politics of all Italy. Austria, a great military monarchy is, by this possession, a member of a Confederacy which is made up of Austria and a few insignificant and unwarlike states. In this Confederacy who will influence and who will obey? Austria is right in boasting that it matters not to her what may be the fortune of arms; for, beaten or victorious, she always gains the prize in the contest. That which was limited is now to become universal; that which was an encroachment is now to become a right. We have nothing to say when the French army is told that the union of Lombardy and Piedmont creates for France a powerful ally. It is undoubtedly true.—But France has bought this alliance at a frightful cost, and the independence of Lombardy is not that independence for which the Lombards sighed.

It is notoriously very difficult to get at the meaning of Louis Napoleon. He is the great modern Sphynx, and his very existence depends upon his not being found out. But of all the riddles he has proposed to Europe, none is more puzzling and intricate than this treaty of Villafranca, the sense of which we have attempted to read in the description he has himself given. It is usual when we doubt the authorship of an act to ask—for whose benefit was it done? Here, however, we ask this question in vain. The treasure is spent and the blood is shed, the war is ended, and the peace is made; but no one, so far as we can see, is the better for the fight.—Sardinia is not quite happy in her new possessions, and even Victor Emanuel will find in Lombardy a poor substitute for the enthusiastic affection of all Italy.

France has gained no accession to her territory, and no friendship from the oppressed populations of the earth. She has gained nothing but the knowledge that her Emperor is able to manœuvre an army. She has not, even at this moment, the conviction that his sparing Austria was an act of unmixed generosity. The Emperor now says that the struggle was likely to assume larger proportions than he desired. It is not a very chivalrous reason to give to an army which had just fought a campaign and lost thousands of its comrades for no result which any one of them would have desired. These soldiers want work and glory and promotion. To tell them he made peace for fear the war would spread could only be to set them guessing what it was who had thus stayed them in their full career of conquest. It was not England. Was it Prussia? It is not very probable, unless this pause in fighting should be rather a diversion than a cessation. Was it Russia? Did Russia think Austria had been beaten enough?

Was Russia acting all the time as the surgeon, with his finger upon the pulse of the patient, and did she give the signal to cease when that symptom of Hungarian fever developed itself? All or any of these reasons may have operated. Or the Emperor Napoleon might have known the state of his own army best. There is, indeed, a last supposition, which we offer to the consideration of those who were not long ago so fiercely scolding us because we doubted that Napoleon was about to set up a free constitutional government in Italy; perhaps the French Emperor has imposed some secret obligation upon Austria never again to interfere in the affairs of Italy. If this should be so, then all is right. The Pope and the Grand Dukes are put up in pride of place merely to give Napoleon's great principle—"the sovereignty of the people"—a clear stage. If they can hold their own, good. If they cannot, then down topple Pope and Kaiser, and Italy, left to herself, works out her own regeneration.

There is no limit to human credulity, and there may be credulous idolators of chaos, who, even at this thirteenth hour, may believe in such impossibilities as these. The same men of the age, however, know better. They recognize in this new settlement nothing but an universal and irresistible despotism. We yesterday announced that Cavour, disgusted by the disappointment of all his hopes, had thrown up his employment. The telegram of to-day confirms our previous information, and announces that the King of Sardinia has accepted Count Cavour's resignation, and has replaced him by Count Arese. This event betokens the nature of the peace. Cavour was an earnest man. He believed in Italian Independence as a future work of Napoleon III. It was by means of the confidence he felt in himself and inspired in others that Mazzini and his emissaries were discredited throughout Italy.

It was Cavour who gave the signal for the successive risings in the smaller Italian states. It was by means of his influence that that the revolution at Florence, Parma and Modena were bloodless, and that Rome remained tranquil. Cavour believed in a constitutional Italian unity, and unfortunately he believed that the Emperor Napoleon entertained the same views as himself. Warnings were thrown away upon him. Patriots and young ladies have a faith in men's promises which no expositions can shake, and which nothing but bitter personal experience can destroy. Poor Cavour! He once had a great career before him, for he was honest and zealous; but he was credulous and impatient, and he became the tool of crafty selfishness.

History tells us what passed at Tilsit, and some French memoir will doubtless at a future day relate what was the conversation at Villafranca. It is not necessary, however, to wait for the authentic report; the result suggests what the conversation must have been. "Surely," we can imagine Francis Joseph to have said, "my imperial brother cannot intend to revolutionize Hungary, and to establish a focus of insurrection in Italy?" "Not the least in the world. I care no more for these Italians than you do. This matter has gone quite far enough for my purpose.—You see now that France is necessary to Austria. We will settle this affair, and I will leave you stronger in Italy than you ever were. I will also make everything straight between you and Russia. You shall be one of us, and we three together will impose law on Europe." Is it to be wondered at that Francis Joseph, with a beaten army and bankrupt Exchequer, was not proof against such temptations?

In another article the London *Times* holds the following strong language:

Austria is all weapon—Italy is all prey.—Austria has only surrendered what she might at any moment take back. But what she is probably too wise to desire. Sardinia has got what she must hold on sufferance, and what, if attacked, she cannot defend. When the satraps of Austria are reestablished at Florence and Modena, and when she stands armed to the teeth, dominant and irresistible in the Italian Confederation, Austria will be greater in Italy than she yet has been. If England had dared to propose this to her before the fight began, she could not have refused it; and it now seems that 100,000 lives would have been saved, and Italy would have been just as much "free from the Alps to the Adriatic." Such are the consequences of people not being in accord as to the sense of the words they use. But we must in justice explain the error which has been ours alone. The man of all men who should have understood the Emperor Napoleon, the man who of all men understands the cause of Italy, the man who of all men Italy hailed as her Statesman as she hailed his master as her champion—Count Cavour—was, like ourselves, deceived—the free Italy that he imagined was very unlike that which the two Emperors have devised, and in disgust he has retired from the high position which he has so long filled, unable to meet the reproaches of those whose hopes he had excited and whose indignation he had so much cause to dread.

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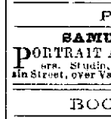

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RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

To this Department, we call the especial attention of all in the city, country, and places tributary to Milwaukee, as we have the largest and best stock in the West. Our stock is larger, the assortment more numerous, and quality of the goods, superior to that which you generally find in Hardware Stores.

Please call upon us, or send your orders, and we will endeavor to please you, both in prices and goods. TERMS CASH.

TINNERS' STOCK.

We keep constantly on hand a fine stock of TIN PLATE, COPPER, ZINC, WIRE, SHEET IRON, and everything used by Tinners. Our prices are low, and we are prepared to compete with any other place, C

THE SENTINEL.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, August 1, 1859.

Money Matters, &c.

Exchange on New York went up to 2¾ ₹ cent premium to-day. It advanced ¾ ₹ cent at Chicago on Saturday, and rates are now alike for the first time since last fall in both cities. The immediate cause of the rise here was the great influx of our currency for redemption, this being the point at which most of the interior banks redeem their notes in exchange on New York at ¾ ₹ cent below the current rate. The difference between the price of exchange here and at Chicago was, of course, a great inducement to brokers and others to send home all the Wisconsin currency that came into their hands for redemption in exchange, which they could sell at a handsome profit upon what it thus cost them. This soon drained the market of exchange and made it necessary to raise the price to the Chicago standard.

The supply of currency continues fully equal to the demand, and all the offerings of good paper, are taken by the banks. Gold now sells at 2¼ premium.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.—The statement of the New York Banks for the week ending yesterday, as reported by telegraph, shows the following changes:

Increase in loans	$ 586,778
Decrease in specie	492,937
Increase in circulation	44,922
Decrease in deposits	57,701

Breadstuffs, &c.

The following table shows the movements of breadstuffs at this point for the past 24 hours:

Receipts.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye bus.
By M&Mis RR	...	40	258	....	....	281
By M&Min RR	....	....	769	....	....	....
Total	....	40	1,042	....	....	281

Shipments.

To Buffalo	317	....	16,000	....	....	....
To Collingwood	88	....	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensburh	....	1,160	....	....	....	....
Total	705	1,160	16,000	....	....	....

The upward tendency in wheat continues, and we can safely note an improvement of 3c on No. 1 spring over the best offers of Saturday, which we now know to have been 65c. To-day 70c was offered for the same quality free on board, which is equal to 68c in store. Holders were quite indifferent about selling, and seemed to look for a higher figure. The New York despatches strengthened this feeling, and the market closed firm. Sales comprise some 5,000 bushels, mostly extra No. 1 at 80c free on board. Milling wheat sold at the same price.

In flour we note a sale of choice city spring extra at $5. Oats were quite firm at 25c to 28c. There is a good export demand, but shippers will not go beyond the inside quotation. Corn remains without perceptible change. A couple of thousand bushels shelled sold f. o. b. at 50c. Nothing doing in barley or rye. The latter is quoted steady at 55 to 57c. Potatoes are scarce and worth $1,25. Eggs are not so plenty and tend upward. Highwines a shade firmer.

CHICAGO, JULY 30TH.—Receipts: 717 bbls flour, 8,052 bus wheat, 9,011 bus corn, 1,434 bus oats. Shipments: 556 bbls flour, 210 bus wheat, 27,200 bus corn.

The breadstuffs markets were unusually quiet to-day. There was no active demand for flour, either for shipping or feeding, and prices are firm. Spring grades, however, were rather heavy, and the market is on an average about 1c lower. Only about 10,000 bushels changed hands, at $4,60@4,70 for red winter on track; $4,30@4,40 for No. 2 red on track; 61@62c for standard spring in store; and 55c for No. 2—the market closing rather weak for spring and firm for winter. Flour remains firm—especially for choice brands. About 500 bbls changed hands, at $4,00 for spring extra, and $5 for red winter extra. The corn market was also less active—closing quiet but firm at the prices paid last night, but closing at a decline of 2@3c, on account of the encouraging news from New York and Buffalo. About 3,000 bushels were sold, at 64@65½ for No. 1 in store, and 61c for No. 2—the latter closing weak and nominal at 62c for No. 1. Oats inactive but firmly held, with sales of No. 1 at 25c in store, and 24c in bags on track. Rye scarce and advanced 3c. A lot of new No. 1 barley was taken to-day at 38c on track—the first new barley sold this season. Highwines are nominal at 23 @24c. Provisions quiet. Rates rather easier. Very little doing in wood. Apples dull and lower—the market being glutted with Michigan and Indiana. New potatoes still scarce, and we have to note a further advance of 5c—sales being made to-day at $1,12½@1,25. Freights still scarce.

MILWAUKEE DAILY MARKET.

Monday—7 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales 40 bbls "Globe Mills" spring extra at $4; 260 bbls "Stone Mills" (choice city) do at $5.

WHEAT—Market more active and 3c higher, closing firm. Sales 650 bus extra No. 1 at 80c; 2,500 bus do ?. o. b. at 70c; 600 bus standard extra No. 1 at same price f. o. b.; 750 bus do on p. t.; 400 bus milling club, (not quite good enough to pass as extra) at 58c; 1200 bus white winter at $1,00. 70c *refused* for 10,000 bus No. 1 f. o. b., equal to 68c in store.

OATS—In good shipping demand at 25c. The only sale reported was one of 110 bus delivered to bags at 28c.

CORN—Steady. Sales 250 bus shelled at 58c in store, and 2,500 bus f. o. b. at 60c.

RYE—No sales. Quoted at 50@55c.

POTATOES—Very scarce. New ones sell quick at $1,-25.

EGGS—In good demand at 10@11c per dozen by the barrel.

BUTTER—Firkin 10@12c; roll 12½@14c. Good lots find ready sale just now.

HIDES—Steady, but not so firm, at former quotations: 4@5½c for green; 8@9c for salted; 14@15c for dry salted, and 15@18c for dry flint. Calf skins are selling at 10@11c for green to salted.

HIGHWINES—A shade firmer and quoted to-day at 21½@23c.

WOOL—No sales reported to-day. The range of prices may be considered the same as last week, namely: 35 to 42c for ¼ to full blood.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROADS.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD Aug 1.—40 bus wheat, 288 bus oats, 4 bbl eggs, 650 lbs hides, 2,150 lbs sundries, 5 bus beans, 291 bus rye.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA R. R., Aug. 1.—3,000 lbs wool, 1,646 lbs hides, 5,200 lbs sundries, 1 car shorts, 1 head cattle, 750 bus oats.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Active and 10@20c higher; sales 14,000 bbls at 4,85@5,10 for superfine state; 5,10@5,40 for extra do; 4,75@5,05 for superfine western; 4,90@5,40 for good extra western; 5,80@5,40 for ohio; 5,05@5,75 for fresh ground shipping brands of round hoop Ohio; the inside figure. Rye flour quiet; sales 100 bbls extra at 4,62. WHEAT—1@2c better; small supply; sales 16,000 bus at 1,20 for old white; 1,10 for northern new; 1,30 for common to fair red southern; and mixed western at 90c.

RYE—Quiet at 75@80.

BARLEY—Dull.

CORN—Dull and declining; sales 16,000 bush at 76@ 77c for inferior new mixed western; 80 for round yellow; and southern yellow 80c.

OATS—Dull; 35@40 for state and 36@40 for western.

WHISKEY—Heavy.

PORK—Dull and drooping; sales 900 bbls at 15,18@ 15,25 for northern mess and prime.

BEEF—Steady; sales 350 bbls at 6,75 for prime; 12@15 for mess; 9,50@18 for repacked Ohio; 12@20 for extras. Prime mess beef nominal. Beef hams quiet at 16@18.

BACON—Dull and nominal.

CUT MEATS—Quiet; sales 125 packages at 6@6¾c for shoulders; 8@8¾c for hams.

LARD—Dull; sales 350 bbls at 10¾@10¾c.

BUTTER—Steady at 12@16 for Ohio.

CHEESE—Quiet at 6½@7¾c.

TALLOW—Heavy at 10¾.

COFFEE—Stock of coffee on hand, 59,522 bags:

SUGAR—Firmer; 1,000 hhds 5¾, 50 do 5¾, 50 do 5¾, Cuba 5¾, Cumberland 4¾, Pacific Mail 6¾ N Y C 74¾, Erie 71¾, C & M 93¾.

BUFFALO MARKET.

BUFFALO, August 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Market for dressed firmer. Ohio and Upper Lake steady; demand moderate; sales 800 bbls at 4,22½@4,50 for superfine and extra Wisconsin; 5,25 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; 5,50@6,00 for double extra.

WHEAT—Quiet and firmer; stock limited; sales 1,000 bus Standard Chi spring at 70c; choice white Ky in lots 120.

CORN—Dull and heavy; buyers offer 65, and buyers ask 67@68; sales 5,000 bus prime in railroad in lots at 67@69.

OATS—Firmer; sales 4,000 bus Mil at 31c.

BARLEY—Quiet for sales.

WHISKEY—Nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—9c on corn, 10c on wheat, 35c on flour to N. Y.

LAKE IMPORTS—4,000 bbls flour, 10,000 bus wheat, 8,000 bus corn, 26,000 bus oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—8,000 bus wheat.

The British Corn Trade.

[From the Mark Lane Express, July 11.]

The forcing weather of the past week, with fine occasional breezes, has done much to repair the damage of the late storms, while the harvest has been rapidly advancing to completion. The later pieces, from the abundant rains, have been cut up heavier than was expected. The potato crop, however, has shown many most tasteful signs of disease, even the earlier sorts being seriously affected this season, so that some abatement on the general prospect of abundance must be made. It is the more to be lamented that the allotments, from high rents and short potato crops, have hitherto fared the worst. In Scotland, growers have made up their minds to deficient crops, from the long continuance of harsh and dry weather.

The weather in Ireland has been more favorable; the southern parts being in full harvest. As an arrival-like has been concluded between Austria and France, what may, should the fine weather continue, remain only. Still, the prospect is very favorable for large advance, should there be a recurrence of storms at harvest time. The imports of wheat from France this season, notwithstanding the losses they entail, have quite exceeded calculation, as for the first five months of the year they have been about 100,000 qrs per month, but the next yield in that country is not expected to be so liberal or of so fine a quality. Our own markets, though not overborne by liberal supplies, have either been dull or given way, the average arrivals on the coast since the 30th ult. have been 20, of which 9 were wheat and the business transacted as follows—2 cargoes of Taganrog Ghirka, mixed, 42s 6d; also, 3 X of Maize at 30s, and 2 at 29s 6d; also a parcel of Red barley at 2 8d per qr.

The sales of wheat and flour last week were 50,850 qrs at 46 4d against 63,150 qrs in 1858. The London averages were 47s 2d on 2,075 qrs. The arrivals in the principal ports of Great Britain, in wheat and flour, for the week ending 29th June, were equal to 182,000 qrs.

The annexed table of London imports for the last quarter shows a large increase in wheat and flour, in consequence of the unprecedented arrivals from France, and there has been for the last month a glut of the ports of the French army, as well as some oats. The imports in spring corn show a moderate decrease.

Increase and decrease on imports and exports for the second quarter, 1859, compared with the corresponding quarter 1858:

IMPORTS.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Wheat	115,764 qrs	.....
Barley	.....	85,436 qrs.
Malt	.....	920 qrs.
Oats	.....	51,016 qrs.
Flour	65,438 sks.	2,181 bls.
Rye	.....	9,724 qrs.

EXPORTS.

Wheat	1,290 qrs	.....
Malt	6,630 qrs.	.....
Oats	.....	2,084 qrs.
Flour	.....	1,084 sks.
Rye	.....	5 qrs.
Barley	67,165 qrs.	.....

NEW FIGS, A LOT OF NEW TURKEY

Figs, very handsome, just received and for sale by EDWARD EAULOW, 119 East Water St.

ARRIVALS OF MERCHANDIZE.

Per Prop. Cataragus—Collingwood Line—C. D. Spaunding, Agent.

FOR THE CITY.—G D Norris, 10 c cordage; S M Hewlett, 1 planer; Bradford Bros, 4 pkgs.

FOR THE COUNTRY.—E Cole, Madison, 1 case; Merrill & B, McGregor, 8 cases, 1 bale; S T Wright, Oshkosh, 3 cases b and shoes; C C Bolter, Beaver Dam, 9 cases c stock; Culver & F St. Paul, 5 boxe.

Per Steamer Lady Elgin.

FOR THE CITY.—Thos. Maynard, 57¾ tons p iron; G Pfister, 7 bbls oil.

FOR THE COUNTRY.—C M Stevens, Portage City, 2 box h h goods.

Per Propeller Mendota—New York Central Line—J. J. Tallmadge, Agent—At Mil. & Miss. R. R. Dock.

FOR THE CITY.—Brad. Bros, 7 c, 2 b goods; W M Sinclair, 50 bbls sugar, 5 hhds do, 4 bdls, 7 c, 5 bbl c ton; A Bonham, 1 bx 1 hdd; Strickland & Co, 13 bdls paper; A H Blanchard, 25 box fruit; 1 do candy; Nazro & Co, 1 bdl do; Rees & Co, 2 bxs rope; Hanford, 12 c do; Cramer & Co, 1 paper; 1 box, 2 bx canistar; J M Ascott, 2 c drugs; H & De Bost, 1 case hardware, 1 bale goods; Norman & McN 1 case paper; J H Tesch, 1 box glass ware; Sexton, Bros & Co, 2 pkgs goods; W & J G Flint, 20 bags coffee, 2 bags spice; M C Cook & Co, 20 boxes fruit; Goodrich & stone, 25 box fruit; H S Brown, 1 bx ware; E Terry & Co, 2 bx ware; H Niedecken & Co, 1 bx ware; A Hyde & Co, 2 bx ware; Hadley & Lyer & Co, 1 case; John Rice, 2 boxes, 28 boxes glass, 12 do g ware; Goodrich & Johnson, 10 box tin; 7 bdls iron; Duckert & B, 15 boxes tin, 56 bars iron, 52 springs; W Fincklaer, 1 bale orange peel, 4 bale oil, 1 box drugs; J M Durand & Co, 10 bbls sugar; Littell & B, 5 box saleratus; Murfin & Hewitt, 4 casks liquor; H L Page, 5 pkgs mdze; Horton & Fowler, 10 box cheese; John Gordon, lot h h goods, 1 bx goods, 1 refrigerator; Bacon & Co, 2 bx tin ware; Harris,